

"Is it not strange—is it not sadly and mournfully instructive—to see and hear these exhortations to 'united exertion' fall from the lips and pen of an English Minister? The old maxim of England was, 'Divide and govern;' establish separate interests in Ireland for the subjection of her people; make friends with the Mammon of iniquity, and through that crush down the energies of her sons. England, it seems, drained off millions for the discharge of part of an ordinary duty of charity, and threatened with new demands of millions, now finds that 'division' is, after all, but an imperfect mode of government. Division made and keeps Ireland poor; division makes and propagates famine; division makes Ireland a beggar; division poisons Liverpool and Newcastle with fever, fills all English workhouses to overflowing, increases rates, augments the National Debt, drains the country of gold, makes silent the noisy loom, bows the merchant princes to the ground, snatches the scanty meal from the enfeebled Saxon operative, and corrupts the blood that flows through every vein of our social life.

"Amazed at these evils and at the responsibilities they bring with them, the Minister—the English Minister—piteously entreats Irishmen to lay aside their division, and to meet their difficulties with 'united exertion.' Oh, improvident Minister! Does the Lord Lieutenant know the meaning of his words? What can he, a Whig statesman, mean by summoning Ireland to 'united exertion?' Does he not understand that these words mean Repeal? that whenever Ireland can be brought to unite it will be a union of division—a union hostile to England a union against Union—aye, perhaps even a confederation against the Lord Lieutenant to boot? If Lord Clarendon by any advice of his could produce 'united exertions' throughout Ireland, he would himself be one of the first to deprecate the inevitable result. If Ireland could really be united, the Union would not be worth six months' purchase at the opening of any session of Parliament.

"We cannot understand how any English statesman, looking a-head of the present difficulty, can really desire to see the dissensions of Ireland healed. For the present, however, English statesmen, like most other Englishmen, absorbed in the present troubles, and overwhelmed with the labour, expense, and burden to which Ireland subjects them, would give anything to see Irishmen 'unite,' set their shoulders to the wheel, struggle manfully against the disasters of the time, and thus put an end to the wasting tribulation that now beset them.

"Short-sighted policy, but, for the present, genuine. Yes; it is with genuine earnestness that even a Lord Lieutenant calls upon distracted Ireland to lay aside her dissensions, and to combine for the common good. Even he, not falsely nor insidiously, but with a true purpose, shouts for union among Irishmen. And how is this exhortation received? What practical comment on this wise counsel is given by the current affairs of this week? Resistance to rates—resistance to rents—deep-rooted disorganisation even in Ulster—siege laid to workhouses—money laid out by starving men in the purchase of powder and ball—so that, 'in the town of Kenturk, more powder was purchased by these out-door relief folks on that day than was sold for the previous year.'

"And while the poorer people of Ireland thus act, what symptoms of union are there amongst their more powerful neighbours—the leaders and guides of their political life? Far from agreeing upon measures, far from uniting on any course of policy, these men, in the most awful crisis of Ireland's fate, cannot even agree to meet together in the same room! From this censure, we are bound to say that John O'Connell, Smith O'Brien and possibly some others are free. They, at least, are willing to meet each and all—every one who will think, speak and work for Ireland. But on the whole, and it is a general fact, the 'leaders cannot be got to enter the same room, at the same time, to deliberate about the same things!' Admirable prognostics for Repeal!—*London Tablet.*

STATE OF TRADE IN ENGLAND.

We notice by the European Times of the 19th Nov. that the names of twenty-six commercial houses in different parts of the United Kingdom, have been added to the list of failures since the Mail of the 4th Nov. The liabilities of some of these are represented to be very large. Yet, it is gratifying to perceive from the tone of the English Press, that the worst has been ex-

perienced—that the gloom which overspread the commercial horizon is gradually disappearing, and that better prospects and brighter hopes are beginning to exert their cheering influences.

THE PARLIAMENT

Assembled on the 18th ult., for the despatch of business—Both houses met at two o'clock, when the Lords directed the Commons to choose a Speaker. Lord Seymour proposed, and J. E. Smith, Esq. seconded, C. S. Lefevre, Esq. Lord George Bentinck and Sir R. Inglis expressed their concurrence, and he was declared unanimously elected. Mr. Lefevre returned thanks, and the house adjourned at three o'clock.

THE CORN MARKET.

The Corn market since the Acadia left has not varied to any great extent. On the 5th instant the advance noticed in our last was fully maintained, and the arrivals at Liverpool being comparatively small, the country markets generally showed considerable firmness. On the market day of the 8th instant prices continued firm, but Wheat was generally slow of sale. On Monday last, at Mark lane, there was a liberal supply of grain; and although the best parcels of Wheat were readily taken off, the common runs could not be sold unless at a reduction of 2s. to 3s. per quarter. The operations in foreign are quite upon a restricted scale; holders are unwilling to effect sales at a reduction of more than 1s. to 2s. per quarter. The exports to Ireland continue to be very large. The price of best Western Canal Flour has reached 30s. at which price holders are not disposed to make a sacrifice.—*European Times, 19th Nov.*

THE MONEY MARKET.

The Money market since the 4th instant, has materially improved. Consols were at that date about 32½, and since that period, with occasional fluctuations, have kept steadily advancing. On the 6th instant Consols had almost reached 84, and during the week ending the 13th, they improved almost a further one per cent., closing on that day about 85. For the opening on the 18th January they reached 85½. As far as the indications of the Stock Exchange can be taken as proofs of returning confidence, nothing is left to be wished, as the advance in public securities has been regular and steady, without those abrupt transitions which of late have been so frequent. Exchequer bills, which a few weeks ago were at 35s. discount, have risen to about par. The rate of money in the Stock Exchange is easy at 4 and 5 per cent. per annum for short periods; but for mercantile purposes, whilst the Bank rate continues at 8 per cent., private bankers, however abundant their funds may be, have a pretext for keeping up a high price for money.—*ib.*

THE LIVERPOOL BANK.

The Royal Bank of Liverpool, the stoppage of which caused so much mischief in Liverpool, it was announced would resume business on the first instant, under circumstances which it was hoped would enable it to attain the high position it has hitherto occupied as a Banking institution.

THE NEW UNDER SECRETARY

For the Colonies is Mr. Merivale, long and favorably known to the public as a promoter of Reform. Mr. M. is an able Lawyer, and is the author of a long series of Lectures on Colonization.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The most important Foreign News is from France, Switzerland and Spain. We give the principal:—

FRANCE.—The King and Queen of the Belgians left the Palace of St Cloud on Saturday for Brussels. The affairs of Switzerland occupy a great deal of the attention both of the French Government and of the public. M. Guizot, by the encouragement which he gave to the cantons forming the Sonderbund in their opposition to the Federal Directory, has brought the Helvetic republic to the verge of civil war. On Thursday week there was a Council of Ministers at the Palace of St. Cloud, at which the King presided in person, when the affairs of Switzerland was the exclusive subject of consideration. A considerable sensation was created in Paris on Monday by a report of another attempt of assassination in high life. It appears that Count Mortier, who is French Ambassador at Turin, has been for some time past in a state of nervous excitement, and that, in the hope of an improvement in his health, he has been for the last few days at Paris. On Sunday he attempted, in a fit of insanity, to assassinate his daughter and his two sons. The mania of the Count, it appears, is that of jealousy. He was immediately arrested and placed in a lunatic asylum. Count Bresson has committed suicide. He was ambassador to the King of the Two Sicilies. He is known in Europe as the agent in the Spanish marriages. Important negotiations are at present going on between the Directors-General of the English and French Post-offices, and the Directors of the London and Dover, Boulogne and Amiens, and the Great Northern Railways, with a view to the acceleration of the mails between the two capitals. Three cases of decided Asiatic cholera are said to have shown themselves on Sunday in the Faubourg St. Germain. This is the first time the Asiatic cholera has shown itself.

SWITZERLAND.—All hope of avoiding a civil war in this country is at an end, and hostilities are reported to have actually commenced. The Diet finally resolved, on the 8th inst. to carry into execution by force of arms, its decrees for abolition of the Sonderbund. The decree was notified by an elaborate manifesto. The 8th was the day appointed for the troops of the Diet to begin their operations on a grand scale; but already there are reports of trifling conflicts having taken place, and at least two officers have been killed.

SPAIN.—There are indications of a hitch in the arrangements of the Narvaez Ministry at Madrid. There have been retirements in the Cabinet, and displacements in the diplomatic body. The vacancies have been filled up by creatures of the ex-Queen Regent. These facts would tend to show that Queen Christina is in reality now the dictress, and that Narvaez is merely her instrument. There were alarming reports current in Madrid, and that the government had ordered all the troops to be kept under arms.

DREADFUL SHIPWRECKS.

The melancholy news of the total loss of the splendid packet ship *Stephen Whitney*, on her passage from New York to Liverpool, has been received. The event took place on the night of the 10th ult, on the coast of Ireland, in the vicinity of Skibbereen. It appears that a dense fog prevailed on that day, and the Captain had been unable to get an observation. She had on board 110 persons, out of whom only 19 were saved. Among those drowned was Captain Popham, the commander, his wife and children.

The Jenny Lind, of and from Prince Edward Island, Drody, master, arrived at Southampton on Saturday. She reported that she met, on October 28, the barque *Amity*, of and for Liverpool, from Richibucto, water logged. Succeeded in saving Capt Allen and eleven of the crew, who had been three days and four nights on the wreck, lashed in the mizen rigging. Six persons were unfortunately drowned previous to the remainder of the crew being taken on board the Jenny Lind.

INSTALLATION OF SIR DONALD CAMPBELL.

His Excellency Sir Donald Campbell, Bart., having arrived in the Mail Packet, on Thursday morning last, proceeded to the Council Chamber at 12 o'clock, accompanied by his Honor the Colonial Secretary, and was sworn into office. The ceremonies usual on such an occasion, were observed. A Guard of Honor of the 23d received His Excellency at the Colonial Building, and a salute was fired from the Queen's Square. The Highland Society, under the direction of the Hon. J. S. Macdonald, turned out in their national costume, and formed a line, through which His Excellency passed on his entrance to the Colonial Building. The oaths were administered by his Honour the Chief Justice, in the presence of all the Members of the Executive Council, (except the Hon. Mr. Warburton), and a large concourse of our Townsmen.

Respect for the Representative of Majesty prevailed all ranks and classes of the Community. Flags and banners waved from many a house-top during the day, as well as from the several vessels in harbour, and at seven o'clock in the evening a general illumination was made in honor of His Excellency,—guns firing at intervals; persons of all shades of politics joining heartily in the manifestations of respect.

IMPORTANT CHANGES.

By our private advices from England, we are warranted in stating, that some very important changes, connected with the Government of this Colony, will shortly be put in progress, by which a close approximation to British principles and practice will be attained. We trust to be able at an early day, to inform our readers fully as to the nature and importance of these changes. It will suffice for us at present to say, that the country should not suffer itself to be deceived by the misrepresentations of a knot of Tory officials and their adherents in Charlottetown. The friends of Reform and good Government will not long be denied the most satisfactory opportunities for the complete establishment of their principles.

An Inquest was held on Thursday last, before Daniel Hodgson, Esq., Coroner, on view of the body of Patrick McGuire, who had been a labourer in the employ of Mr. John Davis, jun., of this town. The body of the deceased was observed at an early hour on Thursday morning lying near the Queen's Wharf, from which it is supposed he had fallen on Friday night last. The Jury returned a verdict of 'Found Drowned, but as no marks of violence appearing on his body, or how or by what means he became drowned, no evidence appeared.'